

FIG. 1

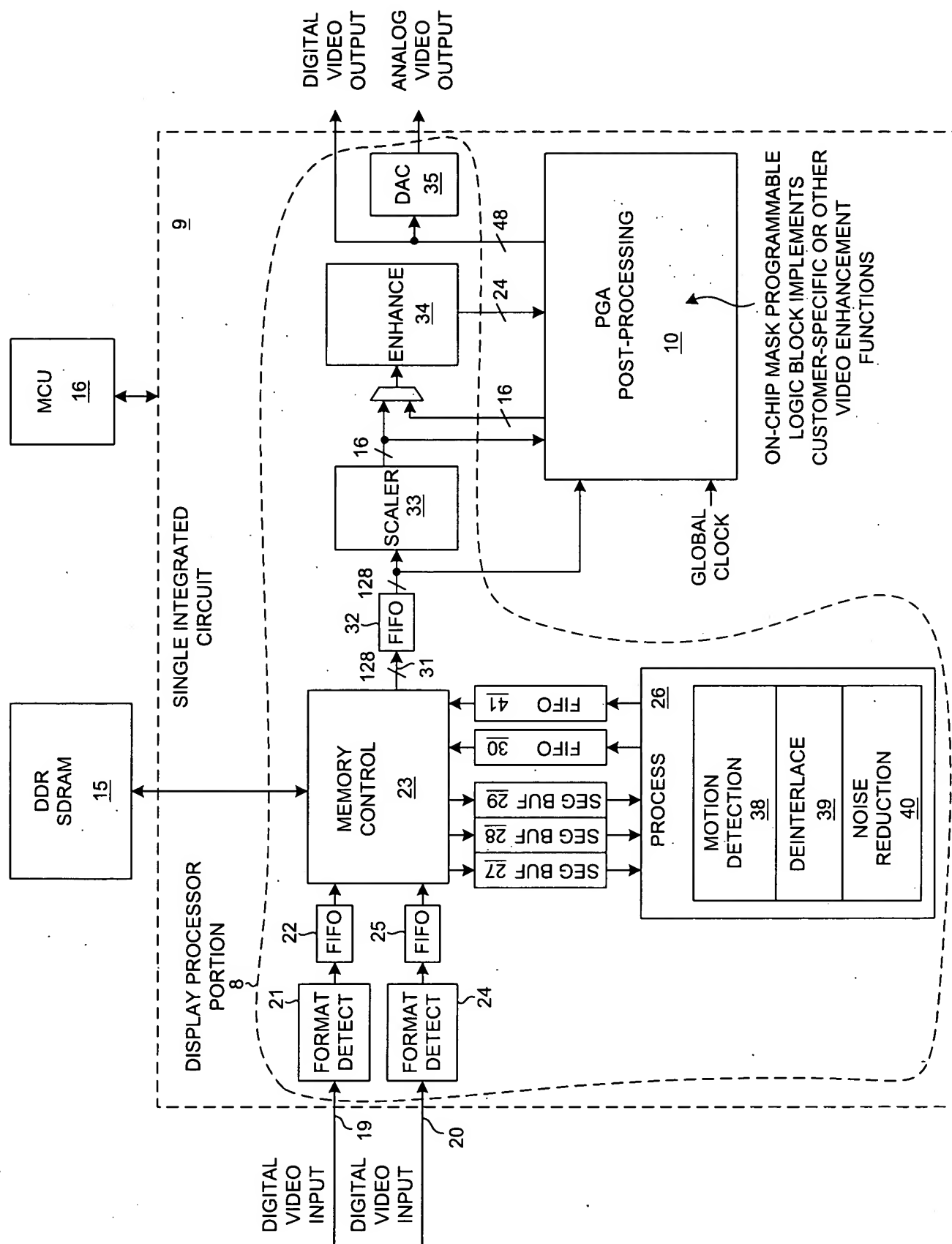


FIG. 2

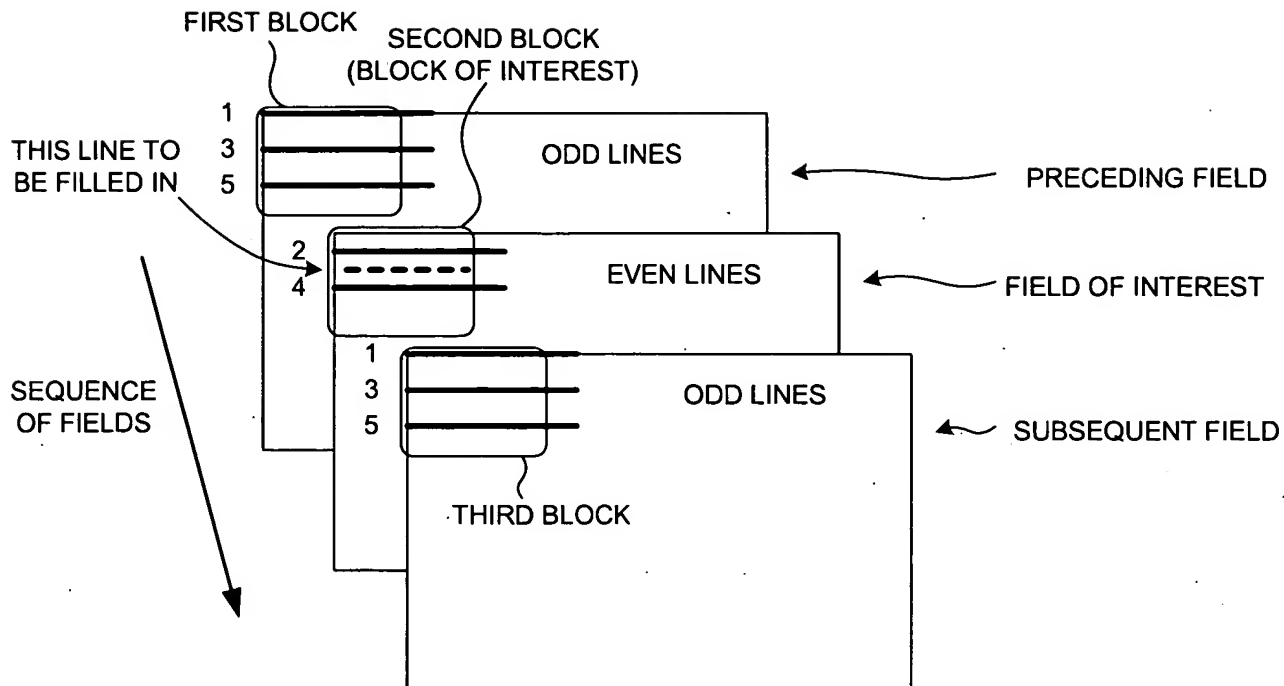


FIG. 3

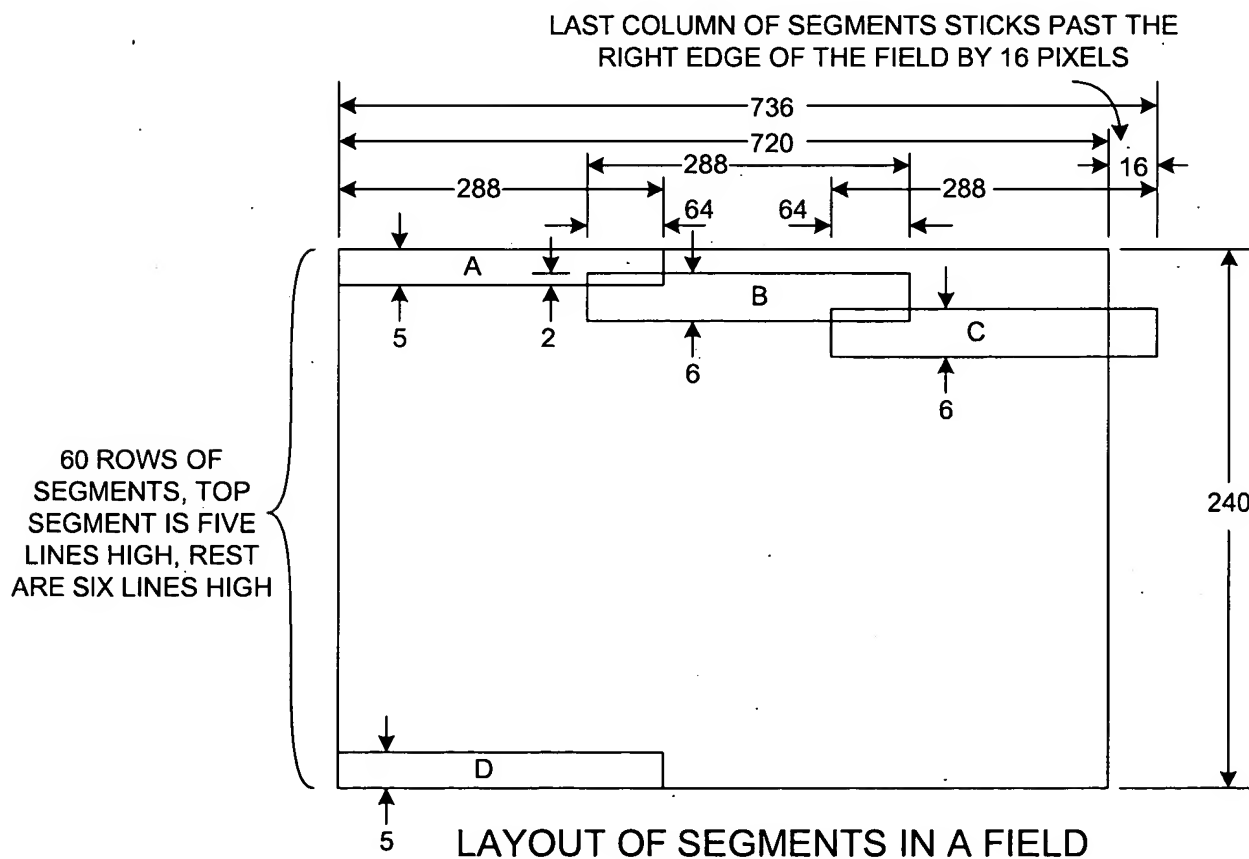


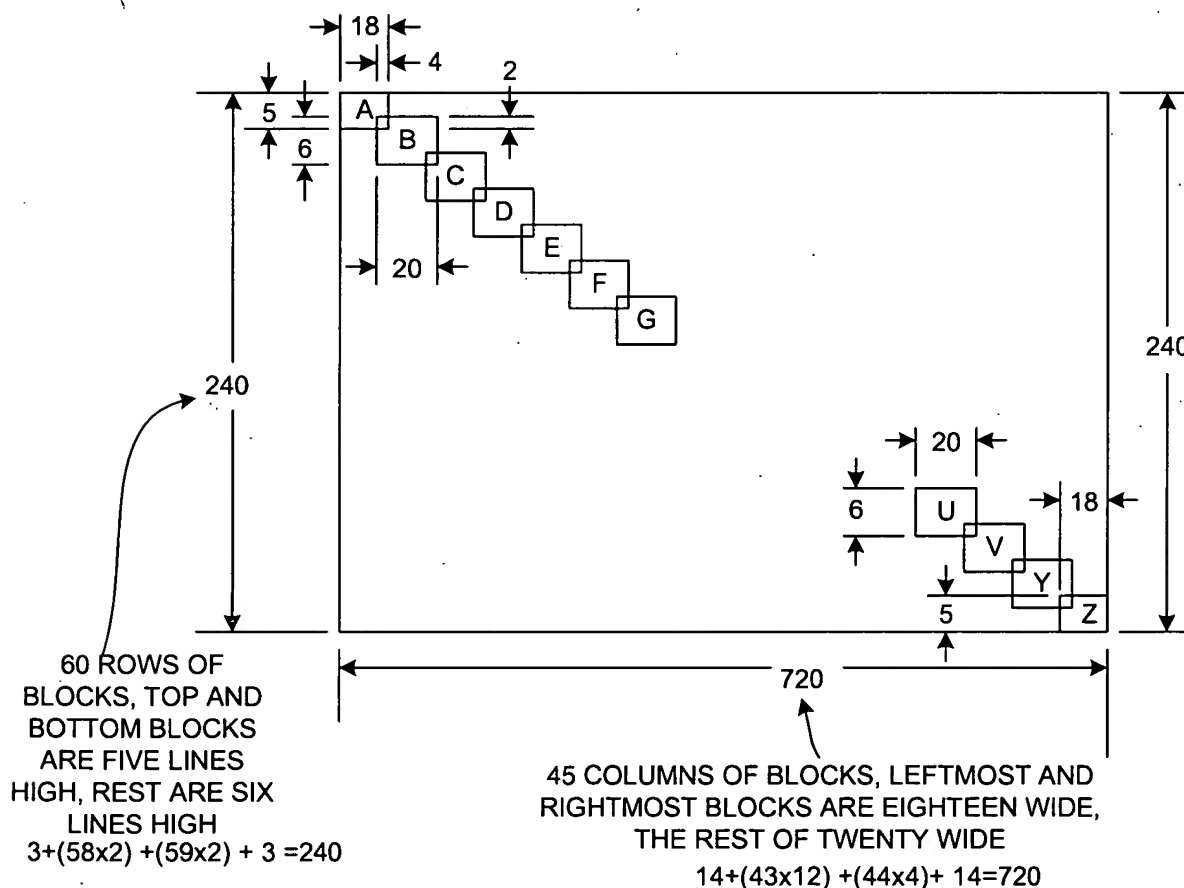
FIG. 4

60 ROWS OF
SEGMENTS, TOP
SEGMENT IS FIVE
LINES HIGH, REST
ARE SIX LINES HIGH,
EACH ROW
OVERLAPS THE
NEXT BY TWO LINES

#1		#61		#121	
#2		#62		#122	
#3					
#4					
#5		#65		#125	
.		.		.	
.		.		.	
.		.		.	
.		.		.	
.		.		.	
#60		#120		#180	

SEGMENT LOADING SEQUENCE

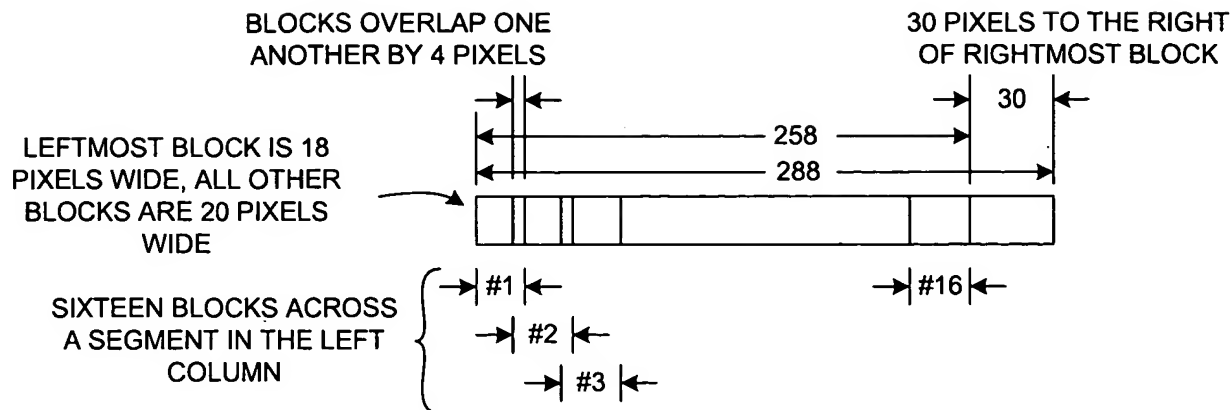
FIG. 5



LAYOUT OF BLOCKS IN A FIELD

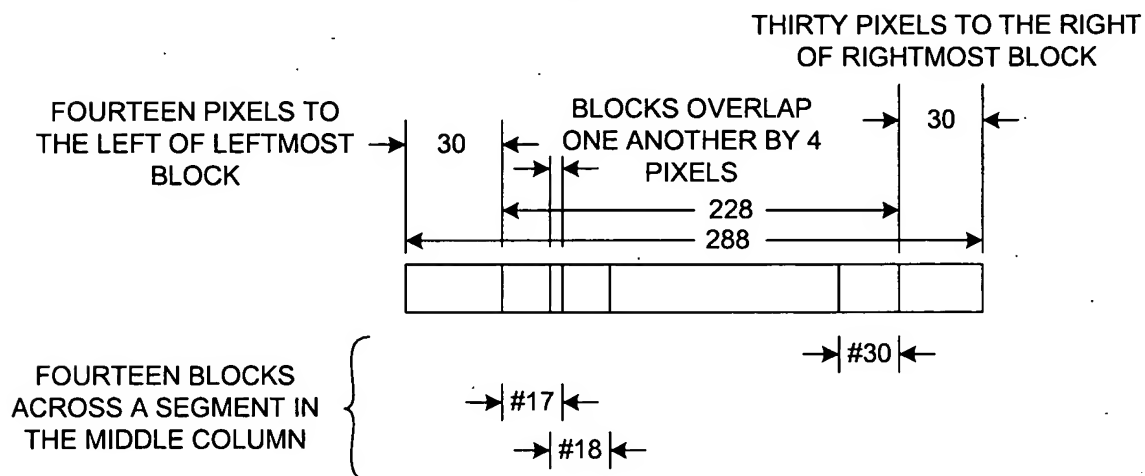
FIG. 6

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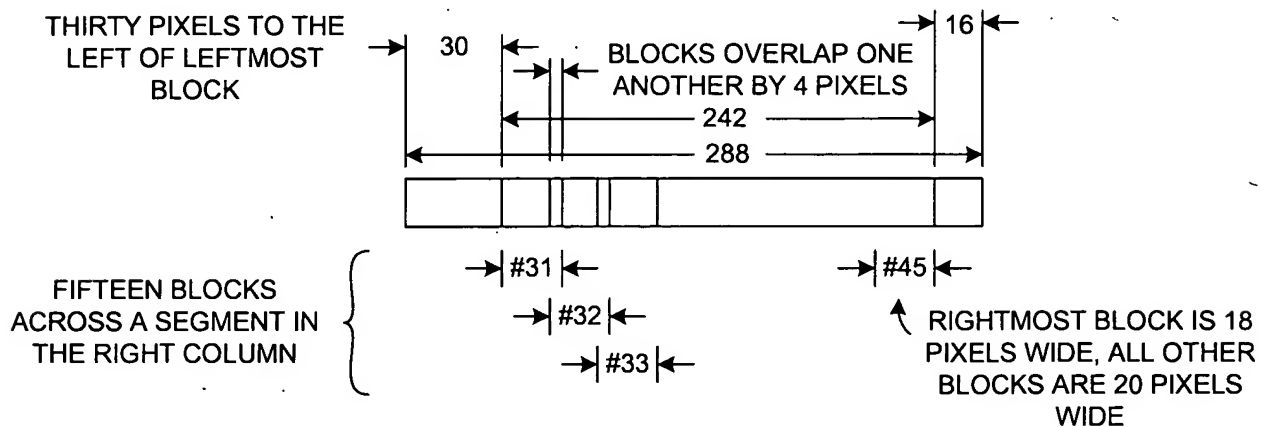
BLOCKS IN A SEGMENT IN THE LEFT COLUMN

FIG. 7A



BLOCKS IN A SEGMENT IN THE MIDDLE COLUMN

FIG. 7B



BLOCKS IN A SEGMENT IN THE RIGHT COLUMN

FIG. 7C

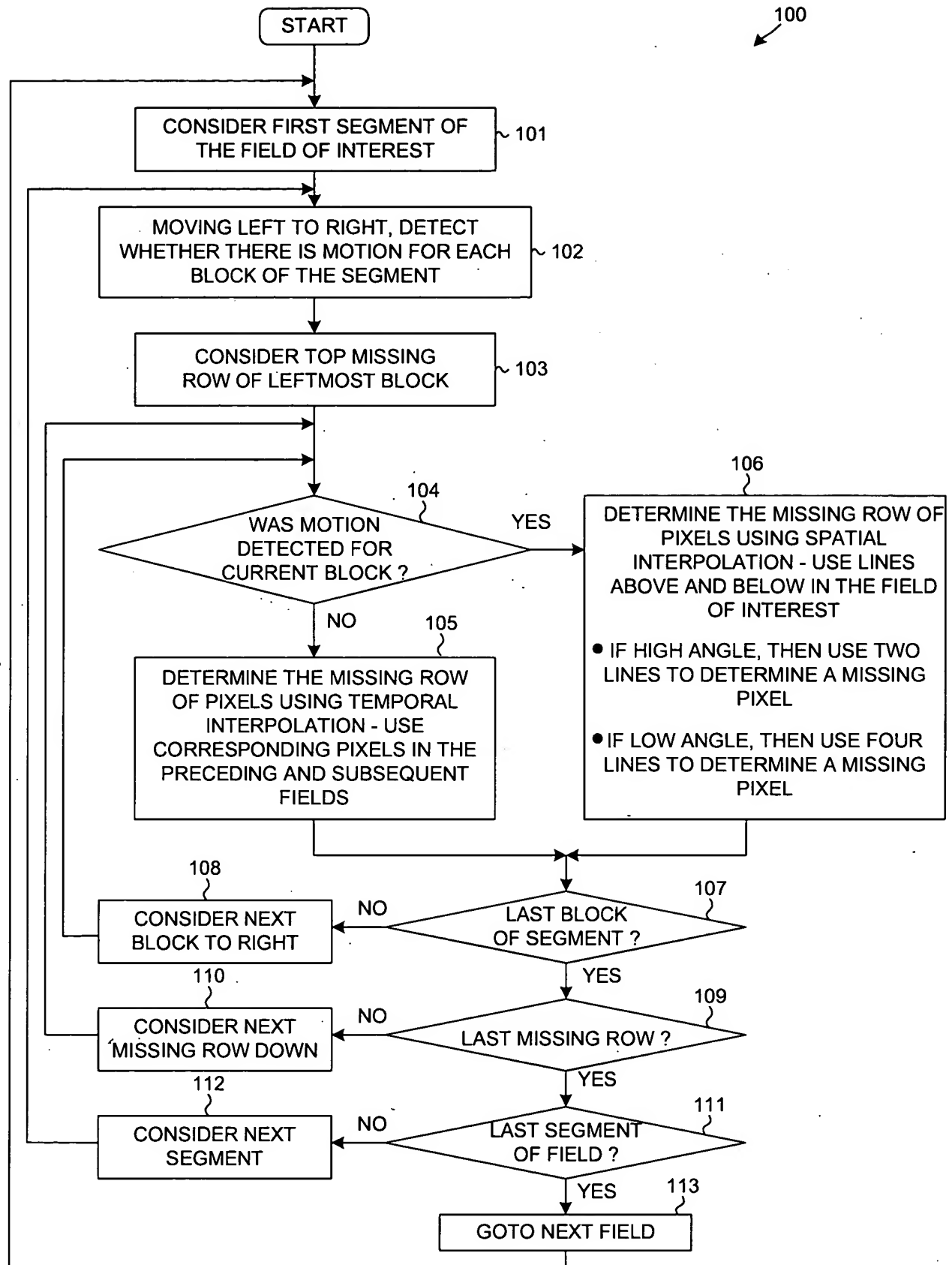


FIG. 8

IN A BLOCK:

$P_{i,j}$ IS A LUMINANCE VALUE AT THE i th ROW AND j th COLUMN IN A BLOCK OF FIELD (t-1)

$Q_{i,j}$ IS A LUMINANCE VALUE AT THE i th ROW AND j th COLUMN IN THE BLOCK AT THE SAME POSITION OF FIELD (t+1)

$i \in [0, \text{BLOCK_WIDTH}]$

$j \in [0, \text{BLOCK_HEIGHT}]$

$$\text{SUM} = \sum_{j=0}^{\text{BLOCK_HEIGHT} - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{\text{BLOCK_WIDTH} - 1} \frac{(P_{i,j} + Q_{i,j})}{2}$$

$$\text{DIFF} = \sum_{j=0}^{\text{BLOCK_HEIGHT}} \sum_{i=0}^{\text{BLOCK_WIDTH}} |P_{i,j} - Q_{i,j}|$$

IF (DIFF > SUM * THRESHOLD_RATIO)

THEN { THERE IS MOTION ;

MOTION_SIGNAL = 1 ;

USE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION RESULTS ; }

ELSE { THERE IS NO MOTION ;

MOTION_SIGNAL = 0 ;

INTERPOLATE USING THE AVERAGE OF FIELD(t-1) AND FIELD(t+1) ; }

FINAL_RESULT = MOTION_SIGNAL | CORRESPONDENT MOTION HISTORY BIT ;

CORRESPONDENT MOTION HISTORY BIT = MOTION_SIGNAL ;

BLOCK-BASED MOTION DETECTION

FIG. 9

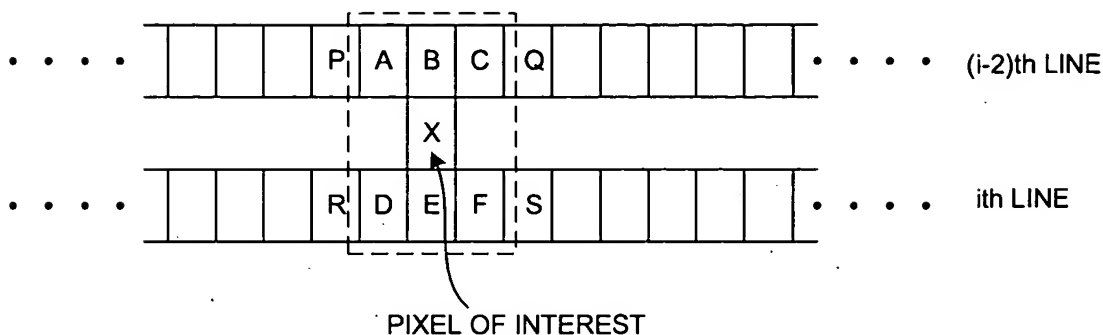


FIG. 10

$$\text{VERT_GRAD} = \frac{A - D + 2 * (B - E) + C - F}{4}$$

$$\text{HORI_GRAD} = \frac{A - C + D - F}{2}$$

IF $(| \text{VERT_GRAD} | + | \text{HORI_GRAD} | < \text{THRESHOLD})$ THEN

$$X_L = \frac{B + E}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{B + E}{2}$$

ELSE IF $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{| \text{VERT_GRAD} |}{| \text{HORI_GRAD} |} > \tan(68^\circ) \right\} \text{ OR } \left\{ \frac{| \text{VERT_GRAD} |}{| \text{HORI_GRAD} |} < \tan(23^\circ) \right\} \right\}$ THEN

$$X_L = \frac{B + E}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{B + E}{2} ;$$

WHERE

X_L IS LUMINANCE

X_C IS CHROMINANCE

ELSE IF $\left\{ \frac{\text{VERT_GRAD}}{\text{HORI_GRAD}} < 0 \right\}$ THEN (LEFT TILT):

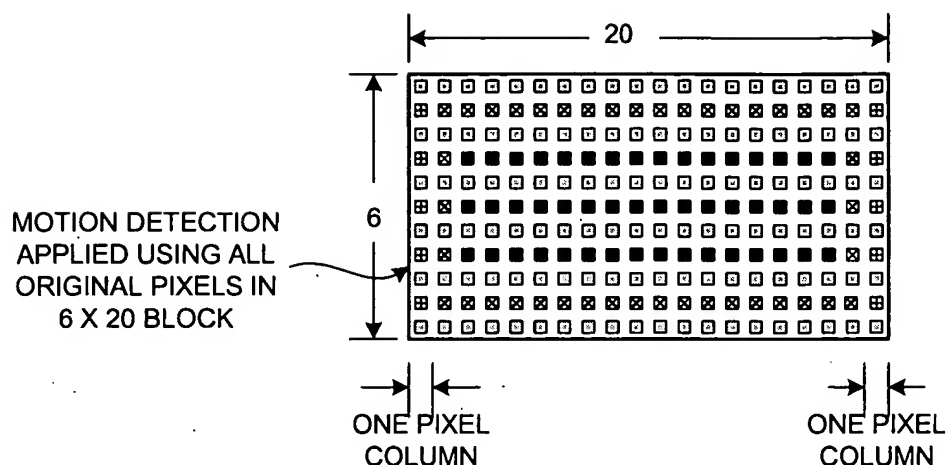
$$X_L = \frac{A + F}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{P + S}{2} ;$$

ELSE (RIGHT TILT):

$$X_L = \frac{D + C}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{Q + R}{2} ;$$

HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION

FIG. 11



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
⊠	PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED, BUT LOW ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CANNOT.
⊞	PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - NEITHER HIGH ANGLE NOR LOW ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED - USE TEMPORAL INTERPOLATION.
■	PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - LOW OR HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED.
□	ORIGINAL PIXEL.

FIG. 12